

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	BRS	L1	41037	(sort or sorted or sorting or sequence or sequenced or sequencing or route or routed or routing) near5 (mail or envelope or package or box or parcel or flat)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/03/06 16:56
2	BRS	L2	222401	(rf or ir or radio or infarad or infrarad or infrared or optical or optically or scan or scanned or scanning or detect or detected or detecting or detection) near5 (code or bar or barcode or tag or id or identification)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/03/06 16:56
3	BRS	L3	333	1 near10 2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/03/06 16:56
4	BRS	L4	47449	(scale or weigh or weighing or weight) near5 (mail or envelope or package or box or parcel or flat)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/03/06 16:57
5	BRS	L5	124492	(size or sizing or dimension or dimensioning or volume) near5 (mail or envelope or package or box or parcel or flat)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/03/06 16:57

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
6	BRS	L6	13503	(error or unreadable or undetectable or undecernable or illegible or corrupt or corrupted or reject or rejected or rejecting or incomplete or insufficient) near5 (mail or envelope or package or box or parcel or flat)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/03/06 16:57
7	BRS	L7	358	(4 or 5) near5 6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/03/06 16:57
8	BRS	L8	12	1 same 7	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/03/06 16:59
9	BRS	L9	0	1 and 3 and (7 or 8)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/03/06 16:58
10	BRS	L11	0	3 and (7 or 8)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/03/06 16:58
11	BRS	L12	62	1 and 7	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/03/06 16:59

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
12	BRS	L14	0	3 and 12	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/03/06 16:59
13	BRS	L15	395	3 or (9 or 11 or 12 or 14) <i>Scanned T, Ab, Kwic all</i>	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/03/06 17:03
14	BRS	L16	196	(@pd<="19710101" not @pd<="19470101") and (209/584 or 209/900 or 382/100 or 382/101 or 382/102 or 700/213 or 700/214 or 700/218 or 700/219 or 700/225 or 700/226 or 700/227 or 705/401).ccls. <i>Scanned T, all</i>	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/03/06 17:31

	Document ID	Issue Date	Inventor	Current OR	Current XRef	Pages
1	US 3861480 A	19750121	Zucker; Fredric E. et al.	177/210R	177/229; 177/DIG.6	33
2	FR 2255966 A	19750829				18
3	US 4388994 A	19830621	Suda; Kazuyoshi et al.	209/564	209/583; 209/900; 270/52.02; 270/58.01	14
4	US 4641753 A	19870210	Tamada; Masuo	209/546	209/584; 209/900; 382/101; 700/224	10
5	JP 05324672 A	19931207	NAKANO, YOSHIHISA			7
6	US 5869819 A	19990209	Knowles; Carl Harry et al.	235/375		29
7	US 6557758 B1	20030506	Monico; Dominick L.	235/380	235/375; 340/572.1	6
8	US 6674038 B1	20040106	Latta; John S.	209/584	209/900; 700/224; 700/226; 700/227	16
9	US 20040246099 A	20041209	TUTTLE, J R			12

715 results

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1975-L3616W
DERWENT-WEEK: 197542
COPYRIGHT 2005 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TITLE: Postal code marking and sorting system - reads addresses on TV screen
and uses keyboard to apply code marking
PRIORITY-DATA: 1973FR-0046958 (December 28, 1973)
PATENT-FAMILY:
PUB-NO PUB-DATE LANGUAGE PAGES MAIN-IPC
FR 2255966 A August 29, 1975 N/A 000 N/A
INT-CL (IPC): B07C001/04, B07C003/18 , G06K001/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: FR 2255966A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A method of scanning envelopes with a postal code e.g. using actinic ink, for sorting, uses an envelope separating device (2) which delivers them to a belt conveyor (1), followed by a T.V. camera (13) and flash system (12). A further conveyor (16) has pockets by which the envelopes are conveyed at regular spacings. A monitoring console (35) has a set of monitoring screens (41) to receive images from a memory (6) and has a set of keys (42) for an operator to make indexing marks on each envelope according to the information viewed on each screen. The pocket system on the second conveyor (16) is controlled by a calculator (5), to ensure correct spacing of the envelopes before they reach the printing section (25) where the code markings are applied.

PAT-NO: JP405324672A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 05324672 A
TITLE: DELIVERY MANAGING SYSTEM FOR DOOR-TO-DOOR
DELIVERY SERVICE
PUBN-DATE: December 7, 1993
INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME
NAKANO, YOSHIHISA
INT-CL (IPC): G06F015/21

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To unitarily manage a parcel, and to answer automatically the inquiry of a sender.

CONSTITUTION: A bar code is attached to the parcel, and the parcel is sorted by a delivery managing device 22 in accordance with information shown in the bar code while detecting the location of the parcel from a reception desk to a truck to transport the parcel. Besides, the location of the truck transporting the sorted parcel is detected by an information system between road and vehicle 23, and simultaneously, when the parcel is delivered to a destination, the transmission of the information of the bar code is accepted by the information system between road and vehicle 23. On the other hand, the location of the parcel in a parcel sorting system and the truck is answered by a voice answering device 21, etc., in response to the inquiry from the sender of the parcel.

COPYRIGHT: (C)1993,JPO&Japio

US-PAT-NO: 3861480

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3861480 A

TITLE: HIGH SPEED WEIGHING SCALE

DATE-ISSUED: January 21, 1975

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Zucker; Fredric E.	Stamford	CT	N/A	N/A
Storace; Anthony	Tarrytown	NY	N/A	N/A
Sette; Paul R.	Hamden	CT	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 177/210R, 177/229 , 177/DIG.6

ABSTRACT: A high speed weighing scale for use in a continuous mail sorting and postage imprinting system which automatically weighs and meters each piece of mail. The system is designed to rapidly handle a large quantity of mixed mail. Mixed mail is continuously and synchronously fed in seriatim along a continuous feed path. Unsealed envelopes have their flaps wetted and sealed. All the envelopes are stopped at a weighing station where they are weighed, and the postage corresponding to their particular weight is computed. The determined postage value is used to continuously reset a postage meter which imprints the required postage upon each envelope as it arrives at a metering station. The metering and weighing functions of the system are synchronized such that the postage meter will imprint the proper postage upon each piece of mail, despite the fact that several envelopes may be simultaneously in transit along the feed path. Overweight pieces of mail are rejected from the feed path prior to their reaching the postage meter station. Metered and overweight pieces of mail are separately stacked.

8 Claims, 30 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 19

----- KWIC -----

Abstract Text - ABTX (1): A high speed weighing scale for use in a continuous mail sorting and postage imprinting system which automatically weighs and meters each piece of mail. The system is designed to rapidly handle a large quantity of mixed mail. Mixed mail is continuously and synchronously fed in seriatim along a continuous feed path. Unsealed envelopes have their flaps wetted and sealed. All the envelopes are stopped at a weighing station where they are weighed, and the postage corresponding to their particular weight is computed. The determined postage value is used to continuously reset a postage meter which imprints the required postage upon each envelope as it arrives at a metering station. The metering and weighing functions of the system are synchronized such that the postage meter will imprint the proper postage upon each piece of mail, despite the fact that several envelopes may be simultaneously in transit along the feed path. Overweight pieces of mail are rejected from the feed path prior to their reaching the postage meter station. Metered and overweight pieces of mail are separately stacked.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (9): In the past, many machines have been devised which automatically sort mail according to their weight. Such systems, however, do not have controls for automatically imprinting the correct postage upon the sorted mail or transporting pieces of mail in a synchronized fashion. One such prior art system can be seen with reference to the patent to: J. J. GILBERT; U.S. Pat. No. 3,220,550; issued: Nov. 30, 1965.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (14): The TANGARD Patent shows a system for mechanically conveying and sorting mail in a randomized fashion. The instant inventive system synchronizes the mail electronically, so that there is a controlled stream of mail through the system. The feed path of the present inventive system has a series of stations which are synchronously cooperative to provide a steady stream of mail, i.e., several letters are in transit along the feed path at one time, with each letter being fed to a succeeding station when that station is free.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (15): The SATHER, et al. system is for a system wherein several documents are separately conveyed and stuffed within envelopes. Over-weight envelopes are rejected. There is no means in this system for controlling the amount of postage imprinted in response to the weight of a letter, nor means for synchronizing the flow of multiple pieces of mail in transit from a weighing station to a postage meter station.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (23): The system will process sealed and unsealed envelopes, and sort and separately stack mail in excess of 8 oz. of weight.

Drawing Description Text - DRTX (7): FIGS. 3a and 3d are top views of the stopping and ejecting mechanism of the weighing apparatus of FIG. 2, illustrating the mechanical sequence for stopping, weighing, and ejecting a piece of mail at the weighing station;

Detailed Description Text - DETX (10): The operation of the system is such, that a large volume of mixed mail is continuously moved along the feed path. Unsealed envelopes are sealed. Over-weight envelopes are rejected and separately stacked. Letters within the proper weight range are weighed and automatically imprinted with the required postage based upon the weight measurement. Bulk mail may be run through the system without having to weigh and meter the letters. Thus, a completely automatic mail handling system is provided.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (42): FIG. 4 is a timing chart showing the sequence of events of handling mixed mail from the pre-scale transfer station 18 through the post-scale transfer station 21. It will be readily appreciated that various sizes and weights of letters will create difficulties in sequencing of the various mail handling operations. Therefore, with mixed mail it is not easy to provide a smooth flow of mail through the system.

US-PAT-NO: 4388994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4388994 A

****See image for Certificate of Correction****

TITLE: Flat-article sorting apparatus

DATE-ISSUED: June 21, 1983

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Suda; Kazuyoshi	Tokyo	N/A	N/A	JP
Fujimura; Akira	Tokyo	N/A	N/A	JP
Tsuda; Kiyoshi	Tokyo	N/A	N/A	JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 209/564, 209/583 , 209/900 , 270/52.02 , 270/58.01

ABSTRACT: A mail sorter has a sort code reader which sequentially reads the sort codes on each piece of mail, a processor for determining the order in which the mail is to be sorted, primary sort storages, and secondary sort storages. After the sort codes are read and processed, the mail is first sorted into the primary sort storages forming groups of mail sorted according to the determined order of sorting, although the mail in each group is unsorted. Thereafter, the mail in each primary sort storage is sorted into the secondary sort storages according to the determined order of sorting and the mail is subsequently extracted from the secondary sort storages and stored.

8 Claims, 12 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 8

----- KWIC -----

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (8): In the flat-article sorting apparatus according to the invention, the flat articles are extracted sequentially one by one, scanned to read out the sort codes such as bar codes placed thereon, and stored in the original order while the data of the read-out sort codes is processed to assign a priority order to each flat article for rearrangement of the flat articles. The flat articles are then primarily sorted, in accordance with their priority order determined for rearrangement, in a plurality of primary sort storages which are in turn ranked in priority and adapted to store an identical number of the flat articles. The flat articles having the highest priority orders are stored in the highest ranked primary sort storage, and of the remaining articles, those with the highest priority orders are stored in the secondly ranked primary sort storage, and so on. The flat articles stored in the most highly ranked primary sort storage are extracted sequentially one by one and secondarily sorted in accordance with their priority order for rearrangement, being distributed among a plurality of secondary sort storages ranked themselves in priority. The secondary sort storages correspond in number to the number of flat articles stored in each of the primary sort storages, and the flat articles are extracted from the secondary sort storages in the order of the priority of the secondary sort storages, that is, in the order of the priority assigned to the flat articles. The flat articles stored in the next-highest ranked primary sort storages are then sorted in the secondary sort storages in the same manner and extracted

therefrom in their priority orders, which is continued till the flat articles stored in the primary sort storage of the lowest priority rank are sorted.

Claims Text - CLTX (3): means for scanning the flat articles to read the sort codes thereon as the flat articles are sequentially advanced;

Claims Text - CLTX (4): means responsive to the scanned sort codes for determining the order in which the flat articles are to be rearranged;

Claims Text - CLTX (18): a code reader arranged to scan the flat articles discharged sequentially by the discharging means to read the sort codes on the flat articles;

Claims Text - CLTX (20): means responsive to the scanned sort codes for determining the order in which the flat articles are to be rearranged;

US-PAT-NO: 4641753

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4641753 A

TITLE: Mail sorting apparatus

DATE-ISSUED: February 10, 1987

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Tamada; Masuo	Yokohama	N/A	N/A	JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 209/546, 209/584, 209/900, 382/101, 700/224

ABSTRACT: An apparatus for sorting mail is disclosed. In the apparatus, a readout section reads out destination data on mail. A discriminating section discriminates the destination data on the basis of the result of readout by the readout section. A plurality of coding desks each include a display section for displaying the readout result by the readout section when the discriminating section fails to discriminate the destination data, and a keyboard for enabling the destination data corresponding to the contents of display by the display section to be input. The plurality of coding desks are assigned to regions or cities. A distributing section distributes the readout result by the readout section to coding desks corresponding to regions or cities as recognized from part of the address data when the discriminating section fails to discriminate the destination data. A sorting data assigning section assigns to the mail the sorting data according to the result of discriminating operation by the discriminating section or the destination data by the keyboards of the coding desks. A sorting/collecting section sorts and collects the mail into predetermined sorting sections according to the sorting data applied by the sorting data assigning section.

3 Claims, 8 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 5

----- KWIC -----

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (3): In a recent mail sorting apparatus, through optical scanning, the address is correctly read out, and a bar code corresponding to the address is assigned to the mail. On the other hand, when the address is incorrectly read out, the result of the readout from the scanned image data is displayed by a display unit of a coding system. An operator, after seeing the display, keys in the address data to assign a bar code to the mail by a keyboard of the coding system. The mail bearing bar codes assigned in this way are sorted and put into corresponding sorting boxes according to the result of the readout or the coding.

US-PAT-NO: 5869819

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5869819 A

TITLE: Internet-based system and method for tracking objects bearing URL-encoded bar code symbols

DATE-ISSUED: February 9, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Knowles; Carl Harry	Morristown	NJ	N/A	N/A
Wilz; David	Sewell	NJ	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 235/375

ABSTRACT: A novel Web-based package routing, tracking and delivering system and method that uses URL/ZIP-CODE encoded bar code symbols on parcels and packages. The system comprises one or more Routing, Tracking and Delivery (RTD) Internet Server Subsystems connected to the Internet infrastructure and updated at any instant of time with package tracking information. A Package Log-In/Shipping Subsystem is located at each shipping location and connected to the RTD Internet Server by way of the Internet infrastructure. A Package Routing Subsystem is located at a hub station and connected to the RTD Internet Server by way of the Internet infrastructure. A Portable Package Delivery Subsystem is carried by each package delivery person, and connected to the RTD Internet Server by way of the Internet infrastructure communication link. At each remote hub station within the system, the URL/ZIP-CODE encoded bar code symbol is automatically scanned by way of the Internet infrastructure; the encoded destination Zip Code is locally recovered and used to route the package at the hub station; and the locally recovered URL is used to access the RTD Internet Server and update the location of the package within the system. The Portable Package Delivery Subsystem is used to read the URL/ZIP-CODE encoded bar code symbol near the delivery destination in order to access the RTD Internet Server and display delivery information and the like to facilitate the delivery process.

10 Claims, 24 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 15

----- KWIC -----

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (34): A further object of the present invention is to provide such a Web-based package routing, tracking and delivery system and method, wherein at each remote hub station within the system: the URL/Zip Code encoded bar code symbol is automatically scanned; the encoded destination Zip Code is locally recovered and used to route the package at the hub station; and the locally recovered URL is used to access the RTD Internet Server and update the location of the package within the system.

Drawing Description Text - DRTX (22): FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram of a Package Routing Subsystem located at a routing hub within the RTD system of the present

invention, shown scanning a URL/ZIP-CODE encoded bar code symbol on a shipped package being routed therewithin;

Detailed Description Text - DETX (57): As each package is transported through the RTD system, it is moved through one or more Package Routing Subsystems, as shown in FIG. 15. As each package is scanned by the bar code symbol reader 53A at a Package Routing Subsystem, a package routing/tracking procedure is automatically carried out. This procedure is outline in the flow chart of FIG. 16 described below.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (61): In the illustrative embodiment of the RTD system described above, packages being shipped within the system have been labelled with bar code symbols that have been encoded with both URL and ZIP-CODE information. The reason that ZIP CODE information is encoded in the bar code symbol (along with the URL) is that the ZIP CODE can be locally recovered very quickly at a Package Routing Subsystem 53 and used to route packages moving along the conveyor belt system at high speeds. Alternatively, however, the locally recovered URL can be used to connect to the RTD Internet Server 51, access its RDBMS, and acquire the ZIP CODE of any particular package that has been scanned by the Package Routing Subsystem. However, as the time required to access such information from the RTD Internet Server 51 typically will be greater than the residency time of the package moving through the Package Routing Subsystem, it will be desirable in many instances to use a locally recovered ZIP CODE to carry out package routing operations described hereinabove.

Claims Text - CLTX (4): a plurality of Package Routing Subsystems located at remote hub stations and connectable to said RTD Internet Server by way of the Internet infrastructure, for scanning URL/ZIP-CODE encoded bar code symbols applied to said packages, transmitting tracking information on said package to said RTD Internet Server, and routing said packages within said system; and

US-PAT-NO: 6557758

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6557758 B1

TITLE: Direct to package printing system with RFID write/read capability

DATE-ISSUED: May 6, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Monico; Dominick L.	Williamsville	NY	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 235/380, 235/375 , 340/572.1

ABSTRACT: A passive RFID tag is provided in a product, and then the product is packaged. Rather than printing a high-quality label that must be optically scanned, and applying the label on the package, shipping and tracking data are encoded in the RFID tag. Then the only thing that needs to be applied to the package is human readable address information, which may be imaged directly on the package, such as by an ink jet printer. The final package need have no label at all, let alone one with shipping and tracking information.

20 Claims, 2 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 2

----- KWIC -----

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (3): One of the first industry segments pioneering the use of passive RFID tags is Express Transport with such companies such as DHL, UPS, FedEx, etc. Today, these companies require a high-quality, bar-coded package label to be created and affixed to the package that shows information such as shipper identification, destination, shipment number, etc. These bar-coded labels are then scanned at various times to sort and track the package along its delivery cycle. Usually these labels are produced by thermal label printing systems located at their customer sites or at their shipping depots. Within these shipping companies, RFID technology is seen as a replacement technology to optically scan bar codes. Today, these companies are testing passive RFID technology to replace optically-scanned bar codes, including passive RFID technology which involves having a pressure-sensitive label generated by a thermal printer that at the same time of printing the package label, encodes the RF chip (embedded into the label).

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (4): Once the RF chips move to lower cost, they will eventually be incorporated into the retail products themselves. As an example, when a computer is manufactured, the manufacturer will embed an RF chip into the frame which could contain production dates, etc., for warranty information. This chip could then be later encoded with relevant shipment information (for sorting and tracking purposes) by the shipment company (e.g., UPS, DHL, etc.) using a radio signal transmitted to the package as the label is visually imaged with the delivery address. Since the bar code, which is normally on the package label, will not be needed for scanning or sorting the package, the only thing needed on the package label is a readable address. Thus, instead of the current package labeling system (thermal label

printer with RF transmitter), a lower-cost system could be used. This system could be a small ink jet printing system equipped with a Radio Frequency transmitter. This ink jet system could then print the delivery address directly on the package, eliminating the need for applying the thermal label. Today, the label is required to provide a high-quality surface for the bar code or to act as a carrier for the RF chip.

US-PAT-NO: 6674038

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6674038 B1

TITLE: Information based network process for mail sorting/distribution

DATE-ISSUED: January 6, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Latta; John S.	Arlington	TX	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 209/584, 209/900 , 700/224 , 700/226 , 700/227

ABSTRACT: In a network-based mail processing system and method of the invention, the originating presort bureau or node is defined as the first bureau to receive and process mail, usually near the point of creation. Each presort bureau or node in the network is generally also a destination bureau or node since each processes mail from other nodes for delivery to recipients in its respective region by the postal regional sorting centers associated with its destination codes. Interactive network processing enables higher density of sorts at destination nodes and reduces overall sorts, postage, and sort costs over non-interactive processing centers. The term "presort bureau" is used to connote a service bureau or any other entity which is a) part of the enterprise network, b) processes mail created and entered by itself or by mailers it services, and/or c) processes mail interactively with other network nodes. A similar network is described for mail-like items.

20 Claims, 4 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 4

----- KWIC -----

Detailed Description Text - DETX (12): When this mail piece ID number is detected and read at the destinating end nodes 10 and no standard barcode is detected on the front of the item, a bar code is printed in real time and the mail piece/item is sorted using information transmitted from remote video encoding sites 45 sent via channels 48 and stored in a look-up file database in advance of arrival of the mail piece/item. This destination end exception item completion functionality provides additional processing time for such items, since the remote video encoding process is performed concurrent with primary sorting and transportation of physical mail pieces. This process method has the advantage over prior art where exception items processing is often truncated at the originating end because sufficient processing time is not available at the originating node 10 before cutoff deadlines for delivery of physical mail pieces to the local P&DC occur. The process described here for exception item processing requires no technology advances over existing computer and software systems beyond process related changes to accomplish the functional advantages of the network based processing system. The ID number is recognized as a reference escort code. Conflicts may exist between this ID number and, for example, the data content of the existing federal post ID number. If so, the ID number required for network processes described herein is printed in a different location on the item.

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2005-063635

DERWENT-WEEK: 200507

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TITLE: Electrically powered postage stamp/mailling label for automatic mail sorting, has thin radio frequency identification package mounted between cover and base to transmit and receive radio frequency identification signals

INVENTOR: TUTTLE, J R

PRIORITY-DATA: 1992US-0928899 (August 12, 1992) , 1993US-0168909 (December 17, 1993) , 1996US-0610236 (March 4, 1996) , 1997US-0934701 (September 22, 1997) , 2000US-0481807 (January 11, 2000) , 2003US-0705685 (November 10, 2003)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20040246099 A1	December 9, 2004	N/A	012	H04Q 005/22

INT-CL (IPC): H04Q005/22

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20040246099A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - The electrically powered postage stamp/mailling label has thin radio frequency identification (RFID) package mounted between surfaces of a cover (10) and a base (12) for transmitting and receiving RF identification signals. The RFID package comprises thin lithium, vanadium-oxide or copper batteries (16,18) which are connected to integrated circuit (IC) transceiver chip (24).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for process for manufacturing either a postage stamp or mailing or shipping label.

USE - Electrically powered postage stamp/mailling or shipping label for automatic sorting of mails, monitoring location and movement of railroad cars and tracking other vehicles.

ADVANTAGE - Imparts high and sophisticated degree of RF communication capability without significantly increasing the overall size and volume of the stamps or labels. Eliminates the need for human intervention for automatic sorting, thereby greatly reducing automatic mail sorting costs while simultaneously increasing the speed and accuracy of the mail sorting process.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an exploded perspective view of the electrically powered mailing or shipping label.

cover 10

base 12

thin batteries 16,18

integrated circuit transceiver chip 24

dipole antennas 26,28

DIALOG 06 MARCH 2005

File 2:INSPEC 1969-2005/Feb W4 (c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2005/Mar 04 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2005/Mar 05 (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2005/Mar 07 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2005/Mar 06 (c) 2005 The Dialog Corp.
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2005/Feb (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2005/Feb W4 (c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/Jan (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2005/Mar 07 (c)2005 The Gale Group
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File 256:TecInfoSource 82-2005/Jan (c) 2005 Info.Sources Inc
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2005/Mar 07 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Oct(Updated 050209) (c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Feb W04 (c) 2005 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20050303,UT=20050224 (c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio
File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2005/Mar 06 (c) 2005 The New York Times
File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2005/Mar 04 (c) 2005 The New York Times
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File 610:Business Wire 1999-2005/Mar 06 (c) 2005 Business Wire.
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2005/Mar 06 (c) 2005 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2005/Mar 07 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2005/Mar 04 (c) 2005 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2005/Mar 05 (c) 2005 San Jose Mercury News
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2005/Mar 07 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28 (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc

Set	Items	Description
S1	61435	(SORT OR SORTED OR SORTING OR SEQUENCE OR SEQUENCED OR SEQUENCING OR ROUTE OR ROUTED OR ROUTING) (5N) (MAIL OR ENVELOPE OR PACKAGE OR BOX OR PARCEL OR FLAT)
S2	216418	(RF OR IR OR RADIO OR INFARAD OR INFRARAD OR INFRARED OR OPTICAL??? OR SCAN???? OR DETECT????) (5N) (CODE OR BAR OR BARCODE OR TAG OR ID OR IDENTIFICATION)
S3	183	S1 (10N) S2
S4	35923	(SCALE OR WEIGH OR WEIGHING OR WEIGHT) (5N) (MAIL OR ENVELOPE OR PACKAGE OR BOX OR PARCEL OR FLAT)
S5	111877	(SIZE OR SIZING OR DIMENSION OR DIMENSIONING OR VOLUME) (5N) (MAIL OR ENVELOPE OR PACKAGE OR BOX OR PARCEL OR FLAT)
S6	8242	(ERROR OR UNREADABLE OR UNDETECTABLE OR UNDECERNABLE OR ILLEGIBLE OR CORRUPT OR CORRUPTED) (5N) (MAIL OR ENVELOPE OR PACKAGE OR BOX OR PARCEL OR FLAT)
S7	10060	(REJECT OR REJECTED OR REJECTING OR INCOMPLETE OR INSUFFICIENT) (5N) (MAIL OR ENVELOPE OR PACKAGE OR BOX OR PARCEL OR FLAT)
S8	147	(S4 OR S5) (5N) (S6 OR S7)
S9	6	S1 (S) S8
S10	0	S1 AND S3 AND (S8 OR S9)
S11	330	S3 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10
S12	269	RD S11 (unique items) [Scanned ti,pd,kwic all]

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Time: 12:12:50

Inventor Information for 09/720790

Inventor Name	City	State/Country
DIDRIKSEN, JAN	LYSTRUP	DENMARK

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